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POPULATION TODAY

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Chinese American father and son in San Francisco. See page 2.

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High-Achieving Asian Americans Are Fastest Growing Minority

Asian Americans number 5.1 million as of Sept. 30, 1985, up nearly 50 percent over the 3.5 million counted in the April 1, 1980 U.S. Census, estimate the authors of PRB's *Bulletin* for October, "Asian Americans: Growth, Change, and Diversity." Though still just 2.1 percent of the U.S. population, they are increasing at a far faster rate than the black and Hispanic minorities and, barring major changes in U.S. immigration policy, could total nearly 10 million by 2000.

Carl Haub

This young Korean American boy plays catcher.

Unlike earlier immigrants from Asia who were predominantly poorly educated laborers, today's Asian Americans are generally outperforming even the U.S. white majority in the classroom and workplace, say authors Robert Gardner, Bryant Robey, and Peter Smith, though some—particularly the latest arrived Indochinese refugees—still fall short of the popular image of a "model minority."

Gardner and Smith are Research Associates with the Population Institute of Honolulu's East-West Center and Gardner is PRB's Mellon Visiting Scholar for 1985-1986. Robey, founding editor of *American Demographics* magazine, is Director of Public Affairs for the East-West Center. Their *Bulletin* is the first comprehensive report on how Asian Americans are faring, made possible by special tabulations from the 1980 Census, the only source of detailed national data on the different Asian groups. Later survey data have permitted a look at the some 400,000 Indochinese refugees who arrived too late to be included in the 1980 Census.

The *Bulletin* focuses on the six largest Asian American groups: Chinese (21 percent of the total in 1985), about to be dislodged from first place by Filipinos (20 percent in 1985), followed by Japanese (15 percent), Vietnamese (12 percent but growing fastest of the six groups), Koreans (11 percent), and Asian Indians (10 percent).

Population on the Rise

Asian American numbers, under a million in 1960, took off with the 1965 U.S. immigration law change which abolished restrictions that had severely limited immigration from Asia and shifted to a system giving preference to close relatives of U.S. residents. To this was added the influx of over 700,000 Indochinese refugees after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. By 1980-1984, Asians accounted for 48 percent of legal immigrants admitted to the U.S., compared with the 35 percent of legal immigrants from Latin America and the mere 12 percent from Europe. Some 43 percent of Asian Americans in the six largest groups tallied in the 1980 Census said they had arrived since 1970.

Though Asian Americans are visible throughout the U.S., the 1980 Census found 49 percent of them clustered in California and Hawaii and another 9 percent in New York State, the *Bulletin* authors report. Fully 92 percent, compared to 75 percent of the general

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U.S.'s AIDS Population Stands At 13,000 Cases and Growing

The year 1985 may be remembered as the year AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) first made an impact on the U.S. public consciousness as a national health threat. Five years ago, the disease, which is 100-percent fatal, was unknown; today, it is viewed by both public health specialists and the population at large as a national health problem of potentially historic proportions—even though the incidence of AIDS in the U.S. is perhaps one-thirtieth as common as, say, lung cancer (another usually fatal disease).

AIDS is caused by a virus that is spread by exchange of bodily fluids, either by sexual contact, blood transfusions, or poor sanitation that makes fluid exchange inevitable. AIDS is not in fact very contagious; prolonged or repeated contacts seem to be necessary for the disease to spread. Samples suggest that in addition to AIDS victims, a much larger population of people exists who are asymptomatic AIDS carriers.

The first known cases of AIDS in humans occurred in Africa in the late 1970s; the first cases in the U.S. were reported in New York and Los Angeles in June of 1981. The disease may have mutated into existence from an inactive virus carried by green monkeys. Cases are, for the most part, limited to the U.S. and parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Although AIDS is chiefly associated in the U.S. with male homosexuals, in Africa, AIDS victims appear to be equally male and female. In the "AIDS belt" of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, one estimate puts the number of AIDS carriers (not those afflicted) at perhaps 5 percent of the populations.

In the U.S. there are now an estimated 13,000 AIDS cases, of whom only about 7 percent are women. As of Sept. 23, 1985, 6,830 had died from the disease. At the present time, the number of cases doubles

Continued on next page

The UN's 40 Years in Population

October 24 marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Almost from the start, the UN was active in supplying demographic data as well as analyzing policy implications of population change. As a salute to the UN and its efforts on behalf of demographers, policymakers, and the general public everywhere, *PT* presents the highlights of the UN's four decades of population achievement:

1946 The Population Commission, the world's first international body concerned with population, is formed. Composed of experts from around the world, the Commission advises the Economic and Social Council on the impact of population and demographic issues.

Also in this year the Population Division is formed within the UN Secretariat to carry out the studies and administer the programs recommended by the Population Commission and other UN bodies. The Division monitors world population trends and policies and produces valuable population estimates, assessments, and reports, all with a strict commitment to scientific objectivity.

1948 The UN Statistical Office produces the first annual *Demographic Yearbook*.

1952 Technical assistance on family planning is provided for the first time, in this instance to India.

1953 The Population Division publishes its pioneering study, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, summarizing the state of knowledge and hypotheses concerning the factors affecting population trends and the effects of these trends on economic and social conditions.

1954 The first World Population Conference under UN auspices, cosponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), meets in Rome in August and September. It is a purely scientific gathering adopting no resolutions or recommendations to governments.

1962 The UN General Assembly recognizes for the first time a close relationship between economic development and population growth.

1965 The second World Population Conference is held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, under the auspices of the UN and the IUSSP. Topics include fertility and family planning, and the nontechnical document from the Conference, entitled *World Population: Challenge to Development*, is widely distributed.

Also in this year, at the urging of the Population Commission, the Economic and Social Council recommends that the UN take a more active role in population, including the development of population programs, the provision of technical assistance, and collection of statistics.

1966 The UN study *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* is published, drawing global attention to the projected acceleration in population growth, the first in a series of reports on world population prospects.

1967 A trust fund for population activities is set up with the first donation of $100,000 from the government of Denmark.

1968 The International Conference on Human Rights in Tehran declares that "couples have a basic human right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and a right to adequate education and information in this respect."

Also, an interagency Sub-Committee on Population is established as a subsidiary body by the heads of all organizations in the UN system.

1969 The trust fund established in 1967 becomes the basis of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The Fund is to be made available for assistance to governments upon their request for a whole range of population activities. Rafael M. Salas is named Director of the Fund (a position he continues to hold today).

1970 The General Assembly designates 1974 as "World Population Year" to focus international attention on population's many components, and to foster international cooperation.

1973 A second edition of the groundbreaking *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (first published in 1953) is published.

1974 The World Population Year takes place. Its highlight is the World Population Conference in Bucharest, jointly funded by the UN and the UNFPA. The Conference produces the World Population Plan of Action, the first universal consensus document agreeing on action in the field of population.

1979 The Population Division publishes the first five-year review of the World Population Plan of Action.

1980 In honor of the thirtieth anniversary of the publication of the first *Demographic Yearbook*, the Statistical Office issues an historical supplement to the 1978 *Demographic Yearbook*, which contains 30-year trends for vital demographic data.

1984 The International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City, assesses and reaffirms the 1974 World Population Plan of Action.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

"Lies, damn lies, and statistics." The implication of this old saw is that the glamour of statistics is such that even a sprinkle of them render the victim powerless to resist your argument.

If only it were so! And yet...

We have heard, with our own editorial ears, population "experts" claim that "world population doubles every 20 years." We have heard other so-called experts point out just as stringently that "fertility in the LDCs has been halved in the last 30 years."

Most remarkable.* But more remarkable yet is how such devastating pronouncements neither made the public hide under their beds nor declare total victory over population problems.

You could draw any of several conclusions from the public's nonreaction. One is that they don't listen to population experts (hmmmm...). Another is that they are statistics-tone-deaf. A third is that, pummeled for years, they now live on the other side of the Statistical Credibility Gap.

How about a fourth possibility? Isn't it possible that people don't always need to think quantitatively? That (heresy, heresy!) there's room in this world for the ol' qualitative gut feeling? Even about such statistically knotty issues as crime prevalence, or economic recovery, or even—population growth.

—*Art Haupt*

**World population would double every 41 years at current rates. The LDC total fertility rate has fallen from about 6.1 to 4.2 in the past 30 years.*

AIDS

Continued from previous page

every 10 months. The population of asymptomatic cases may run another 500,000 to 1 million.

While the whole U.S. population could ultimately become infected, statistically speaking, the difficulty of transmission should prevent such an event from happening. But at what level AIDS might plateau is hard to say. There are, however, diseases of precedent: perhaps the most relevant being hepatitis B (serum hepatitis), the most serious form of hepatitis, with a case fatality rate of about 1.6 percent overall.

Like AIDS, hepatitis B is spread by intimate contact and transmission of bodily fluids. Groups considered most at risk in the U.S. include male homosexuals, drug addicts, medical personnel, and the institutionalized.

Hepatitis B has not taken over the world. But it remains one of the world's most common serious, infectious diseases. In China, 15 percent of the population are estimated to be hepatitis carriers, and primary liver cancer, which can be caused by hepatitis B, is the leading cause of death among adults there.

In the U.S., which has a relatively low hepatitis rate compared to other countries, there are 250,000 new infections of hepatitis B per year; half are asymptomatic. There is a pool of 750,000 to 1 million who are chronic carriers of the disease and can transmit it to anyone.

In the early 1970s, a test to detect hepatitis B was developed which has helped protect the medical blood supply. A vaccine came into use in 1981, but in the U.S. this vaccine has been used only in the hepatitis high-risk groups listed above, because it currently costs $100 a dose. (In fact, despite the vaccine, hepatitis B incidence rates have gone up since 1979.) The vaccine is hardly used at all in less developed countries—yet another example of where existence of high tech is not synonymous with availability of high tech.

A problem with using hepatitis B as an AIDS analogy is that no one knows how long it took the former disease to gain a foothold in the human population and spread. If thousands of years were required for hepatitis to build up to 15 percent in China, for example, that might have encouraging implications for the containment of AIDS. Nevertheless, if AIDS, a 100-percent fatal disease, were to spread anything like as widely as hepatitis, the results would be devastating. □

SURVEY REPORT

Thailand CPS

Thailand has had a national policy aimed at reducing population growth since 1970. That policy, supported by large private family planning programs, has been one of the most successful in the less developed countries. The country's rate of natural increase dropped from 3.2 percent in the late 1950s to about 1.9 percent in 1984.

From the results of the 1984 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS3), a total fertility rate (TFR) of about 3.5 lifetime births per woman can be estimated; this compares with a TFR of 3.7 in CPS2 in 1981. Will Thailand's sharp birth rate decline level off or will the rate continue toward the "two-child family" necessary for eventual population stabilization? The survey provides some hints.

When asked the number of children they themselves expected to have, the respondents' average answer was 3.3. This represents a slight drop from the 3.5 expected children of 1981's CPS2. While the average number of expected children declined in 1984, the number of children considered ideal actually rose slightly from 2.9 to 3.0. Given this scenario, will Thailand's TFR level off when it approaches the 3.0 mark?

There was an almost universal awareness among the survey respondents of modern contraceptive methods such as the pill, female sterilization, and the IUD, evidence of the promotion of specific contraceptive methods by the National Family Planning Program. "Traditional" methods such as rhythm and withdrawal had much lower recognition rates, even when prompted by the interviewer.

Thailand's contraceptive prevalence is approaching the standards of the more developed countries with 65 percent of currently married women using some form of family planning at the time of the survey. Since CPS2 in 1981, female sterilization has become the leading method with 23.5 percent of the currently married women reporting that they were sterilized. The pill was second at 19.8 percent and injectables third at 7.6 percent.

Thus, Thailand, with a relatively high life expectancy at birth of 63 years and a high and apparently rising level of contraceptive use, appears to be far along the path of the "demographic transition" to birth and death rates more like those of a developed country. However, with the ideal number of children still at 3, it may be that Thai women will use family planning to space their 3 children rather than limit family size to the 2 children necessary for eventual population stabilization. These developments will have a significant impact on any population projections for the country. □

WORLD FOOD NEWS

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma has called for broad action to conserve the world's dwindling forest resources, particularly in the tropics where "the crisis of poverty" is gravely affecting forestry, agriculture, even human nutrition.

The most dramatic manifestation of this crisis is the problem of fuelwood, involving about 2 billion people, Saouma declared. Of these, more than half are mining available supplies, cutting wood faster than it is being replaced, he said. Shortages of fuelwood have been reported in areas of Africa and Asia.

Current trends for the developing world as a whole show a deficit in wood running to more than 900 million cubic meters annually by the year 2000. This is the energy equivalent of some 4 million barrels of oil a day, according to Saouma. □

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

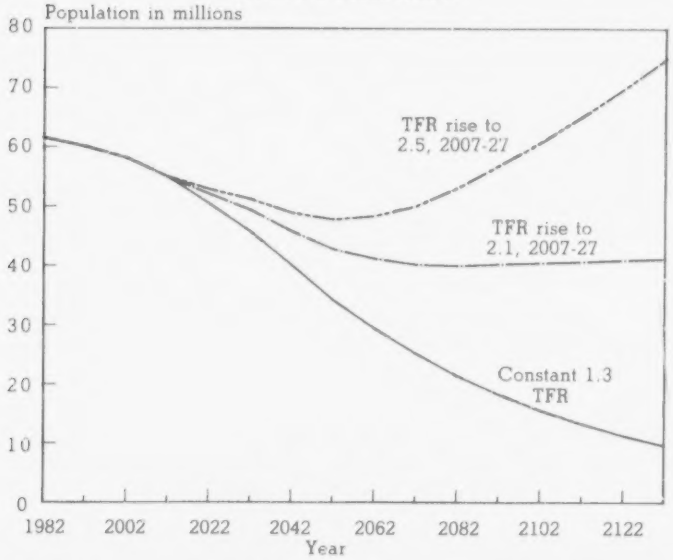
Ronald Lee Elected PAA President

Ronald D. Lee of the University of California at Berkeley has been elected President Elect of the Population Association of America. In keeping with PAA election policy, Lee will serve as President Elect of the organization in 1986 and succeed Paul Demeny of the Population Council as President in 1987.

In other results of the PAA elections, for which 1,041 ballots were cast by mail this summer, Wendy Baldwin was elected First Vice President, and John Knodel Second Vice President. □

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

The Population Future of West Germany: Three Possibilities



This month's graph gives three possible futures for West Germany, which has the world's lowest fertility: a total fertility rate (TFR) of 1.3 births per woman reported in 1983. If that low TFR were to remain constant, West Germany's population would enter a period of protracted decline, reaching a population of just under 10 million by 2132. If the country's fertility trend reversed itself, perhaps in response to concern over population loss, and the TFR rose to the "replacement level" of 2.1 children during the period 2007-2027 (as an example), the middle line shows that population decrease would eventually level off at about 40 million, a one-third decrease from the 61 million of 1985. The top line simply illustrates that population decrease can only be turned around by a rise in fertility above the replacement level, in this case a rise to a TFR of 2.5 by 2007-2027.

Source. PRB projections based on West German data.

Soviet Mortality: Another View

The apparent contradiction of rising mortality in an industrialized nation has made the USSR a subject of a number of articles in recent years. R.H. Dinkel of the University of Munich, writing in the March 1985 issue of *Population Studies*, theorizes that the recent downturn in Soviet life expectancy may be in part due to the high number of deaths of healthy young men during World War II.

Though some theorists have asserted that the decline in Soviet life expectancy is a result of the high incidence of alcoholism there, Dinkel argues that this cannot explain so major a change in national life expectancies and also points out that the much-maligned Soviet health delivery system, while inefficient in many areas, has done much to improve conditions in a country which was largely undeveloped and should be at least able to maintain what life expectancy levels were achieved.

He further poses the possibility that, in the immediate postwar period, higher death rates for the cohorts who suffered heavy mortality during the war (as much as 60 percent in some instances) did not become evident until the survivors of those cohorts, the "bad risk" members of the group, had reached the older ages. Now that they have, their higher death rates for males manifest themselves in an apparent decrease in period life expectancy, an effect that should diminish by the end of the 1980s and early 1990s as these affected cohorts die off.

Indirect evidence of this phenomenon is provided by Dinkel by comparing death rates for Germany, a country also affected by heavy war mortality and Sweden, which was not, with the USSR's death rates at the older ages. Both the USSR and West Germany show more excess male mortality in the age cohorts depleted by war than does Sweden. □

DEMOGRAPHER'S

The Top Ten

by Cary Davis

Not for the first time a recent call to PRB's library prompted me to look at relatively familiar numbers from a new slant. The question was deceptively simple: "What countries have experienced the most population growth from World War II to the present?" Like many questions we receive, this one had a decidedly practical air about it—practical enough that I was a little surprised that the requested list did not come immediately to mind. At least part of the reason for this, as with so many questions received in the past, was that a few interesting wrinkles would have to be resolved before an answer could be produced.

Since the caller was a reporter putting together a population piece (certainly grist for PRB's mill), I took off with a vengeance. Not having talked with the individual myself, I wasn't clear what measure should be used. If the questioner were interested in each nation's impact on the global population situation then those countries with the largest absolute gains were required. It was equally plausible, however, that the reporter's interest lay in knowing which countries, regardless of absolute population size, had experienced the most rapid *rate* of growth.

Interesting in itself, the answer to this question would naturally lead to others, such as the common characteristics of the fastest growing countries, what factors accounted for the rapid pace of population increase, and how were the countries coping?

In this latter case, where the rate of growth is the criterion, absolute numbers are necessarily washed out of the computations. This is fine except that some recognized national entities have smaller populations than, say, Greeley, Colorado, and are of about the same international importance. For this reason they probably should not be considered in the same league with, say, Indonesia (a country with a greater population than all of Western Europe combined). The importance of absolute numbers thus creeps back in, suggesting a third possibility: a list based on rate of growth but which requires a certain population threshold.

Ready for Any Eventuality

Not being able to clarify the questioner's real interest—the caller had left no number but was to phone back at the end of the day (almost assuredly 11 minutes before the piece's publication deadline)—I decided to take the "reasonable" course of action and compile not one but three lists. The first would include the 10 countries which accounted for the largest gain in world population. List #2 would show the 10 with the highest growth rates of the 150 or so most populous countries in the world. The last list would also show countries ranked by growth rate, but would be limited to those with a current population of at least 10 million.

Having charted a course, my next thought was about resources. What kind of data is one likely to come up with for "all countries" over a 40-year span? At first glance this would seem to focus attention on questions of data quality and reliability. Such considerations take a back seat, however, to the larger question of the malleability of nations. There are no recorded data for Bangladesh in 1940 because there was no Bangladesh in 1940. In fact, in 1940 there wasn't even a Pakistan. Most of the nations of Africa didn't come into being until about halfway through the desired interval. Borders worldwide are being altered at an embarrassingly high rate.

I took a strong stand on this one. If you've got a basically good question, you can't let piddling details get in your way. Having determined that I wasn't going to be deterred in my measurement of a country's population growth by the fact that the country happened not to exist at one of the reference points, it was child's play to grapple with quality of data questions. I used whatever I had. A set of estimates for 1940 provided a convenient starting point.

Table 1: Top Ten Countries in Order of Absolute Population Gain, 1940-1985

	Population		Absolute Change
	1940	1985	
	(in millions)		
China	530	1042	512
India	316	762	446
USA	133	239	106
Indonesia	70	168	98
Brazil	41	138	97
USSR	195	278	83
Pakistan	31	99	68
Nigeria	24	91	67
Bangladesh	39	102	63
Mexico	20	80	60

What the Tables Showed

All three tables proved interesting, with each shedding light on different topics. In Table 1 (above), for instance, where the top 10 countries are ranked by absolute gains, it comes as no surprise that China and India head the list. It is more impressive that they contributed half again as much growth as the next eight nations combined. Altogether Asia, home to almost 60 percent of the world's population, captured five of the top 10 slots.

The U.S., with a solid lock on third place, and the USSR are the only developed nations on the list. The Soviet Union also presents the first case on the list of a country with a lower ranking in population gain (sixth) than in absolute size in 1985 (third). That the U.S. added far more than the USSR was due to its

PAGE

Cary Davis is Executive Director of PRB's Demographic Information Service Center (DISC).

baby boom and consistently high immigration, while the USSR's World War II losses have had demographic consequences down to the present day (see article on page 5).

It is interesting that many of the population giants of 1940 (Japan, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy) are not on the list. Despite large base populations, their growth has been slow in the intervening years.

Table 2 (below) appeals to me because it identifies those countries that have had to cope with the most extreme ramifications of rapid population growth. Due to their generally small absolute size they have often attracted less attention than their larger neighbors. They have all, however, experienced over 3 percent annual average growth during the last 45 years. The influence of immigration, which can easily outweigh natural increase as the dominant force behind rapid population growth for small countries, is much in evidence in this list and explains otherwise unachievable rates of growth.

The data in this table must be approached cautiously. Because it ranks nations on growth rate regardless of absolute size, population growth rates can be grossly distorted by relatively minor errors in population estimates, especially for small countries.

With this caveat in mind it is interesting to note that the top four countries in annual rates of growth are all oil exporters. The rates for Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in particular would be unattainable without immigration.

The Asian countries, so evident in the previous list, are noticeably absent here, as are, predictably, the non-oil-based developed nations.

As a final note, it is interesting that Mexico and Costa Rica, recognized for their recent success in reducing fertility, had enough growth over the full 45-year span to remain on the list. In contrast, some countries with very rapid growth today (Uganda, Guatemala, Jordan) did not make the list. The really rapid growth in these countries has begun relatively recently and their momentum for growth is still high. No doubt, if such a list were made 10 years from now, these countries would supplant those whose growth has already slowed.

The third and last table (right) also ranks countries by growth rate but restricts entries to those with a current population greater than 10 million. The top three countries (Venezuela, Kenya, and Mexico) are carried over from Table 2, sharing the characteristics of rapid population growth and substantial base populations. Mexico is a standout as the only country included on all three tables.

The geographic mix of this list is notable: Asia, Africa, and Latin America each have at least three countries represented. Again, strikingly absent are countries from the developed world. Using this definition, if rapid growth is a problem, then it is a problem predominantly for the developing world and one that is widely distributed within that arena.

Although the two Third World giants are missing from this list, we see that rapid growth occurs in countries of widely varying sizes. Iraq and Venezuela are close to the minimum population threshold required for this table while four of the 10 countries on this list are among the top 10 in absolute gain. The list contains countries with oil-based economies and countries with almost no oil. It identifies countries that have nearly reached developed status and countries that have just begun to develop. Maybe most importantly it identifies nations that need and warrant continued assistance as they attempt to deal with the problems produced by rapid population growth.

I have put this information together in part to share with you my continuing fascination with the shifting perspectives on population data that users' questions can generate. Even this straightforward inquiry changed my view on some rather commonplace data. There is, however, another reason for my writing this Demographer's Page: After I became absorbed in the topic, no one bothered to call back for an answer. And I hate to let good information go to waste. □

Table 2: Top Ten Countries in Order of Growth Rate, 1940-1985

	Population 1940 (millions)	Population 1985 (millions)	Growth Rate (%)	Absolute Change (millions)
Kuwait	0.1	1.9	6.5	1.8
United Arab Em.	0.1	1.3	5.7	1.2
Libya	0.8	4.0	3.6	3.2
Venezuela	3.7	17.3	3.4	13.6
Costa Rica	0.6	2.6	3.3	2.0
Kenya	4.8	20.2	3.2	15.4
Ivory Coast	2.5	10.1	3.1	7.6
Mexico	19.8	79.7	3.1	59.9
Honduras	1.1	4.4	3.1	3.3
Syria	2.7	10.6	3.0	7.9

Table 3: Top Ten Countries With 1985 Populations Greater than 10 Million, in Order of Growth Rate, 1940-1985

	Population 1940 (millions)	Population 1985 (millions)	Growth Rate (%)	Absolute Change (millions)
Venezuela	4	17	3.4	13
Kenya	5	20	3.2	15
Mexico	20	80	3.1	60
Iraq	4	16	3.0	12
Nigeria	24	91	3.0	67
Sudan	6	22	2.8	16
Thailand	15	53	2.8	38
Philippines	17	57	2.8	40
Brazil	41	138	2.7	97
Pakistan	31	99	2.6	68

Asian Americans

Continued from page 2

population, live in metropolitan areas, chiefly Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York City. The fertility of all but Vietnamese among the six major groups is lower than the U.S. white average, and limited evidence shows that Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos, at least, score as well or better than white Americans on life expectancy and infant mortality.

High Achievers

Except for Vietnamese and some others of the latest arrivals, Asian Americans also rank as high or higher than white Americans on the socioeconomic ladder. Some evidence cited by Gardner, Robey, and Smith:

- In 1980 in all six major groups except Vietnamese, the proportion of men aged 25-29 who had completed high school surpassed the white figure of 87 percent, and the figure for Vietnamese men this age (76 percent) exceeded the figures for black men (74 percent) and Hispanic men (58 percent). The proportion of college graduates among men and women over 25 in all six Asian groups, including Vietnamese, was 35 percent, compared to just 17 percent for white adults.
- According to the 1980 Census, almost all Asian American men and women are more likely than white adults to be in the labor force and less likely to be unemployed.
- From 26 to 47 percent of Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, and Asian Indian immigrants in the labor force held jobs in the top occupational category of "managers, professionals, and executives" in 1980, compared to 24 percent of white working men and women. Among the foreign-born in the major Asian groups, this figure was lower than that of whites only for Koreans (22 percent)—many of whom operate their own businesses, notably independent grocery stores in Los Angeles and New York—and for Vietnamese (13 percent).

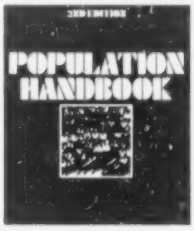
The 1980 Census recorded the previous year's median per-worker income as higher than the white median only for Japanese, Chinese, and Asian Indians. But the median *family* income for white Americans ($20,800) was topped by the family median for the six major Asian groups as a whole ($23,600) and by each of the groups except Vietnamese ($12,840). Part of the explanation, the *Bulletin* authors point out, is that except for the Japanese, upwards of two-thirds of all Asian Americans counted in 1980 were foreign-born and "recent Asian immigrants are making the economic adjustment to life in the U.S. by depending on family support"—living together in extended family households that produce more workers per family.

Still lagging on all the socioeconomic scores are "second-wave" Indochinese refugees arriving since 1978. Compared with the first wave of Indochinese, who were evacuated to the U.S. after the fall of Saigon in April 1975, the Indochinese of the second-wave (most of them poverty-stricken "boat people") came far less equipped to deal with life in America. But a 1982 survey shows second-wave refugees catching up, the authors report: After four years in the U.S., the proportion of these families on welfare was down to 50 percent; adult unemployment and family poverty levels dropped to 30 percent; and two-thirds of adults had received English-language instruction.

The authors observe that the U.S. has "never until perhaps now admitted a nonwhite group to full parity with the white majority." But they predict that Asian Americans are likely to assimilate rapidly, with their tradition of strong family support and dedication to education and hard work, as intermarriage proceeds, and as more of them are native-born Americans. □

Copies of the 43-page *Population Bulletin*, "Asian Americans: Growth, Change, and Diversity" (Vol. 40, No. 4) can be ordered for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; over 50, $2.00 each. Handling charges: inside the U.S., add $1.00 to each order; outside the U.S., add 25 percent of cost of the *Bulletins* ordered. Send order and remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Handbook Rides Again In New, Revised Edition



PRB's perennially popular *Population Handbook* has just been published in a new, revised, and enlarged Second Edition.

Now 72 pages long, the new Handbook contains specially prepared sections on calculating total fertility rates and understanding the life table. In addition to these new sections, the Handbook retains the detailed definitions of population rates and statistics that have made it the demographic guide for the perplexed.

For example, the Handbook defines the general fertility rate as "the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in a given year." It then gives the formula for calculating the rate, explains certain advantages this rate has over the crude birth rate, and shows how to calculate the 1983 general fertility rate for the U.S., given the number of births in that year. (The Handbook's statistics have been updated to reflect the latest available data.)

Also included are a guide to U.S. government demographic statistics and a guide to references and institutions for further data.

Originally published in 1978, the first edition of the Handbook, written by PRB staffers Arthur Haupt and Thomas T. Kane, went through four printings and has been widely used by students, journalists, and businesspeople around the world. It has also spawned a wide variety of special Handbook editions—an International edition and a Caribbean edition (both in English); and French-, Spanish-, Thai- and Arabic-language editions, all of which remain available from PRB.

Prices of the Handbook are $5.00 for single copies; $4.50 each for 2-49 copies; $4.00 each for 50-99 copies; prices on request for 100 or more copies. Send order and remittance to PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013. (Enclose $1.00 for postage and handling; orders under $20.00 must be prepaid.)

'Stop Population Growth,' World Leaders Urge

Thirty heads of state, including those of China, India, Japan, Nigeria, and Thailand, have now signed a *Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders* which asserts that population growth is a principal barrier to the progress of the less developed countries.

"If this unprecedented population growth continues," states the document signed by the leaders, "future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities... To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization."

The statement represents the first explicit recognition by heads of state that population growth can hinder development. Its advocates see it as "a step beyond" the consensus on the interrelation of population and development reached in world population conferences.

The document, pictured at right, will be presented by India's Rajiv Gandhi to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the General Assembly during the 40th anniversary celebration of the founding of the United Nations. □

Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders

Mankind has many challenges: to obtain a lasting peace between nations; to preserve the quality of the environment; to conserve natural resources at a sustainable level; to advance the economic and social progress of the less developed nations; and to stabilize population growth.

At present there are 76 million more births than deaths on our planet each year. If present rates continue, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million more births than deaths. A billion people have been added in the last 13 years and the next billion will be added in 12 years.

Degradation of the world's environment, income inequality, and the potential for conflict exist today because of over-consumption and over-population. If this unprecedented population growth continues, future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities.

We believe that the time has come now to recognize the world-wide necessity to stop population growth within the near future and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations.

To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization. Measures for this purpose should be voluntary and should maintain individual human rights and beliefs.

We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in designing and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic and social policies.

We call upon donor nations and institutions to be more generous in their support of population programs in those developing nations requesting such assistance.

Recognizing that early population stabilization is in the interest of all nations, we earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great undertaking for the well-being and happiness of people everywhere.

ZHAO ZIYANG
Premier of the State Council
People's Republic of China

HUSSAIN MUHAMMAD ERSHAD
President, People's Republic of Bangladesh

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK
President, Arab Republic of Egypt

J.R. JAYEWARDENE
President, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO
President, Dominican Republic

EDWARD PHILIP GEORGE SEAGA
Prime Minister, Jamaica

SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President, Republic of Cyprus

STEINGRIMUR HERMANNSSON
Prime Minister, Republic of Iceland

SHAGARI TUFFELEHAKE
Hon. Prime Minister, Kingdom of Tonga

RAJIV GANDHI
Prime Minister, India

MUHAMMADU BUHARI
Head of State, Federal Republic of Nigeria

DANIEL T. ARAP MOI
President, Republic of Kenya

ROBERT MUGABE
Prime Minister, Republic of Zimbabwe

JUVENAL HABYARIMANA
President, Republic of Rwanda

JOAO BERNARDO VIEIRA
President, Republic of Guinea Bissau

AGATHA BARBARA
President, Republic of Malta

SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General, St. Lucia, West Indies

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS SEIGNORET
President, Commonwealth of Dominica

YASUHIRO NAKASONE
Prime Minister, Japan

GENERAL PREM TINSULANONDA
Prime Minister, Thailand

BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV
King, Kingdom of Nepal

HABIB BOURGUIBA
President, Republic of Tunisia

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN I
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

ANEROOD JUGNAUTH Q.C.
Prime Minister, Mauritius

LIONEL T. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister, Barbados

HERBERT A. BLAIZE
Prime Minister, Grenada

FRANCE ALBERT RENE
President, Republic of Seychelles

Signatures to the Statement on Population Stabilization

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of June 1, 1985	238,616,000
As of June 1, 1984	236,502,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 973.

Estimated World Population:

As of October 1985	4,866,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1985 world population given on the 1985 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: June 1985

	12 months ending with June					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1985	1984	1985	1984	1983	1982
Live births	3,742,000	3,631,000	15.8	15.5	15.9	15.9
Deaths	2,078,000	2,031,000	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5
Natural increase	1,664,000	1,600,000	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.4
Marriages	2,447,000	2,454,000	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,160,000	1,161,000	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2
Infant deaths	39,300	39,200	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.4
Population base (in millions)	...	...	237.3	234.9	232.7	230.5

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 34, No. 6) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

SOFTWHERE

PT readers wishing to share population related software, spreadsheet applications, or other personal-computer solutions can list them in *PT*, which will print problems and solutions gratis on a space-available basis, without endorsing the claims therein. Write to: "Softwhere," *Population Today*, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

FuturePop is a cohort-component population projection program, available for the IBM-type personal computer, which provides annual demographic parameters and "pyramid" distributions for single and five-year age groups, along with deaths, births, and/or migrants for any or all years in the projection cycle. The user inputs sex ratio at birth, age-sex specific mortality, fertility, net migration, and population by age.

Requirements: 256K, 2 double-sided drives or one drive and a hard disk, DOS 2.0+, and a text editor which produces standard ASCII files.

FuturePop may be copied and distributed without charge for non-commercial use. To obtain program diskette with example programs and 40 page manual, send $5.00 (checks payable to FuturePop Software) to: FuturePop, c/o Ralph R. Sell, Dept. of Sociology, 106 Morey Hall, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. 14627.

POSITIONS/ PROFESSIONALS

The Rockefeller Foundation continues its **Social Science Research Fellowship** programs this year in two fields: agriculture and population studies. Applications will be accepted through Jan. 31, 1986 for two-year fellowships in developing countries to be taken up in mid- or late 1986.

Applicants must demonstrate interdisciplinary adaptability and interest in the agricultural or population aspects of international development work. The PhD must have been received after December 1981 or be expected before September 1986. Interested parties should contact the Fellowship Office, Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

TAKE A NUMBER . . .

Update on U.S. Hispanic Fertility: The National Center for Health Statistics has released its annual report on Hispanic birth rates in the U.S. The 1982 figures in this report indicate that, overall, there was a slight decrease in Hispanic fertility from 1981 while that of non-Hispanics remained constant. These data, collected in a total of 23 states in 1982, account for about 95 percent of all Hispanic births nationwide. Within the Hispanic population, a large diversity in fertility was noted with 102 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 reported for Mexican Americans while the rate for Cuban women was 54. The problem of actually defining when a birth is Hispanic and when it is not is also illustrated by the report: 21 percent of the births to Hispanic women were reported to have either non-Hispanic fathers or fathers whose ethnic group was unknown. In 1982, Hispanics accounted for about 6.7 percent of the U.S. total population and about 9.6 percent of annual births.

Maternal Mortality Rates Compiled: The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a collection of maternal mortality tabulations which will be incorporated into a future WHO monograph on the subject. Worldwide, WHO estimates that at least 500,000 women die as a result of pregnancy each year, although it is also true that in areas where the problem is most severe, maternal deaths are not likely to be registered. The highest national rate shown in the table is an estimate for Bangladesh in 1981-1983 of 3,000 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (the U.S. rate was 8 in 1982).

Here and There...the median age at marriage in the U.S. has almost returned to Victorian-era standards, 25.4 years of age for men and 23.0 for women as of 1984; the age difference, 2.4 years, is identical to that of 1956 when the median ages were the lowest, 22.5 and 20.1, respectively...the West German crude birth rate is down *again* in 1984, to 9.5 births per 1,000 population from 1983's 9.7...the Census Bureau has published a revised series of U.S. population estimates with components of change which are consistent with both the 1970 and 1980 Census counts; monthly estimates are also given for total population back to 1950; these can be found in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 971.

. . . addenda

Signs of the Inexorable Aging of America — II

Breakfast cereals, once a sugar paradise for American children, are now promoted for their alleged ability to prevent cancer of the colon.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. by Bryant Robey. New York: Dutton, 1985. 289 pages. $22.50. ISBN 0-525-24296-1.

Bryant Robey, founding editor of *American Demographics* magazine, has created a demographic portrait of Americans that goes a long way toward dispelling the view that writing about census and survey data needs to be dull and complicated. *The American People* gleans information from these sources, particularly the 1980 Census, to tell us who we are, where and how we live, and what we do. It tracks the economic, social and demographic implications of such major demographic trends as the baby boom and bust, increased immigration, and the dramatic rise in labor force participation by women.

The combined trends toward smaller, two-earner families among upwardly mobile married couples and increasing single-parent families headed by women are shrinking the traditional middle class. At the same time, immigration is reshaping the ethnic mosaic of the nation, with Hispanics and Asians filling the melting pot once comprised of Italians, Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians. For business, these shifts have spelled the end of the mass market; success today requires mastering the demographics of market segmentation. *The American People* is a clear, well written rendition of this story. Readers in business and government as well as educators will find it interesting on first reading and useful as a later reference source.

—Thomas W. Merrick

CLAMOR AT THE GATES: The New American Immigration, edited by Nathan Glazer. San Francisco: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1985. 337 pages. $10.95 paper. ISBN 0-917616-69-3

These 12 original essays constitute the best such collection of research on immigration and ethnicity to be published in recent years.

The book's theme reaches past simple immigration issues to the broader questions of ethnicity and what is an American. In his own essay, Glazer goes well "beyond the melting pot" as he addresses the educational problem the nation is facing. He concludes: "In a society where all aspire to equal participation, all must undergo education in the same modes: the language in use in the society, literacy suitable for fulfilling jobs in that society, the methods of calculation that have universal validity, the science that is everywhere the same."

One of the best essays is that by Peter H. Schuck, professor of law at Yale University. Schuck brilliantly explains how immigration law serves to answer the basic societal questions: "What are we?" "What do we wish to become?" and especially, "What individuals constitute the 'we' who shall decide these questions?" He then proceeds to describe the shift in legal interpretation from individual to community interests.

Four major themes are covered by the 12 articles: Making an Immigration Policy, Immigrants and the Economy, Becoming American, and Portents of the Future.

As Glazer notes in his introduction, "The U.S., it seems, remains the permanently unfinished country." While immigration and refugee policy issues are excellently covered by Fuchs, Briggs, Teitelbaum, and others, the overall theme is broader, addressing the perplexing questions, what is an American, now and in the 21st century?

—Leon F. Bouvier

INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP. by Peter Drucker. New York: LHarper and Row, 1985. 277 pages. $19.18 [sic]. ISBN 0-06-015428-4.

Drucker, business consultant supreme, sees the last two decades fostering a major resurgence in entrepreneurship in the U.S., and much of this book is concerned with examining case-by-case lessons of successful entrepreneuring. The book's first section, however, is concerned with recent phenomena of change and innovation, and one of these is the stimulus of population change.

"Demographic shifts in this century may be inherently unpredictable, yet they do have long lead times before impact, and lead times, moreover, which are predictable" (e.g., the effect of the 1960s baby bust on the 1980s), writes Drucker. And the rewards are great for entrepreneurs who understand that populations are in a state of continuing change, and who, rather than relying on the wisdom of the past, go out in the field to figure what the consequences of those changes will be.

—Arthur Haupt

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

DICTIONARY OF RACE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS. by E. Ellis Cashmore. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1984. 294 pages. $34.95

DIVORCE AND SEPARATION: Context, Causes, and Consequences. edited by George Levinger et al. New York: Basic Books, 1979. 363 pages.

ETHNICITY AND RACE IN THE USA: Toward the Twenty-First Century. edited by Richard D. Alba, 1985. 186 pages. $24.95.

THE FAMILY: Politics and Social Theory. by D. H. J. Morgan. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1985. $32.50. 320 pages.

HISPANICS IN THE U.S. ECONOMY. edited by George J. Borjas et al. New York: Academic Press, 1985. 375 pages. $29.50.

LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK, CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA: Based on the 1979 and 1980 Censuses. edited by the Chicago Fact Book Consortium. Chicago: University of Illinois, 1984. 468 pages. $17.50.

PARENTING IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. by Tommie J. Hamner et al. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1985. 370 pages. $20.95.

THE POLITICS OF SEX AND RELIGION: A Case History in the Development of Doctrine, 1962-1984. by Robert Blair Kaiser. Kansas City, Mo.: Leaven Press, 1985. 263 pages. $10.95.

PRICING THE PRICELESS CHILD: The Changing Social Value of Children. by Viviana A. Zelizer. New York: Basic Books, 1985. 275 pages. $18.95.

PROFILES IN POPULATION: A Comparative Review of the Principal Donor Agencies. by Margaret Wolfson. Paris: Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1983. 183 pages. Available from OECD, Washington, D.C. $16.00.

SEX ROLES IN THE NIGERIAN TIV FARM HOUSEHOLD. by Mary E. Burfisher et al. West Hartford, Conn.: Kumarian Press, 1985. 62 pages. $7.95.

UNCLE SAM'S FAMILY: Issues in and Perspectives on American Demographic History. by Robert V. Wells. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 1985. 184 pages. $8.95.

WITHOUT JUSTICE FOR ALL: The Constitutional Rights of Aliens. by Elizabeth Hull. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1985. 244 pages. $29.95.

YOU'RE A BETTER PARENT THAN YOU THINK! A Guide to Common-Sense Parenting. by Raymond N. Guarendi. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1985. 241 pages. $7.95.

SPOTLIGHT

MALI

Population (1985 est.): 7.7 million
Crude Birth Rate: 49 births per 1,000 pop.
Crude Death Rate: 21 deaths per 1,000 pop.
Rate of Natural Increase: 2.8 percent
Infant Mortality Rate: 137 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Total Fertility Rate: 6.7 lifetime births per woman
Life Expectancy at Birth: 42 years
GNP per Capita: US $150
Percent of Population under 15: 46
Percent of Population over 64: 3
Capital: Bamako

by Ousmane Sokona

The Republic of Mali, a large, landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, occupies 479,000 square miles in the western part of that continent. Like those countries which border on it (all former French colonies: Mauritania, Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Algeria), Mali is predominantly rural—only 18 percent of Mali's citizens live in urban areas—and its fertility is high. Though at 2.8 percent Mali's population growth rate is relatively rapid, government officials do not consider population growth an immediate problem, because its population density is still quite low (16 persons per sq. mile).

The country's leaders see its economic status as a more urgent problem. The people of Mali are among the poorest in the world, due to a combination of political and natural crises which have plagued the nation since 1960. Soon after its independence from France that year, the country transformed itself into a planned, socialist economy, nationalizing some private companies in the process. During the final two of the eight years of socialist government, France imposed a 50 percent devaluation of the Malian franc, and the National Assembly dissolved.

These crises led to a military coup d'etat in 1968, which suspended the country's first constitution. Government rule was returned to the civilians in 1979 when a new constitution, adopted in 1974, came into full effect. Moussa Traoré was elected President, and a single political party, the Democratic Union of the Malian People, was founded.

Traditionally self-sufficient in grains (millet, rice, sorghum), the country was forced to import food after the Sahelian drought of 1973. The availability of food per capita has declined ever since. Agriculture represents about 16 percent of Mali's Gross National Product, while approximately 80 percent of the working population of this rural country is engaged in farming. However, only 2 percent of the land is cultivated. Cropland is limited to the southern half of the country, where rainfall is sufficient, irrigation is possible, or river flooding occurs. Small-scale, traditional farming dominates: subsistence farms account for about 90 percent of the cultivated land. Cyclical climatic conditions will most likely dictate Mali's agricultural well-being until water resources can be managed and exploited.

Since independence, Mali has built some light industries with the help of various aid donors. However, industrialization has not advanced very far. Manufacturing consists principally of processed agricultural products.

World Bank photo by Yosef Hadar

Yarn dyer in Segu, Mali

Ninety-nine percent of Malians are native African, including tribes of both Berber and Negro descent; 90 percent are Muslim, 9 percent animist and 1 percent Christian.

Mali's government has not placed population control high on its list of priorities. Both fertility and mortality are high (though mortality is declining), the rate of natural increase is rising, and though life expectancy at birth is increasing, this growth is very slow. Between 1970 and 1985, Malians gained only about 5 years in longevity.

Rather than emphasizing reduced population growth, the government's primary concerns are the nation's high rates of morbidity, mortality, emigration, and, to a lesser extent, rural-urban migration. Although Mali was the first francophone West African country to repeal (in 1972) the 1920 French law which prohibited the advertising, sale, and distribution of contraceptives, family planning there is essentially pronatalist. Contraceptives, which are viewed as a means of freeing young girls from abstinence, are still seen as a threat to marriage.

The major goal of family planning in Mali is the improvement of maternal and child health (MCH). Fertility reduction is thus simply a by-product of the MCH program. This policy, common to several other developing countries, makes contraceptives more acceptable to low-literacy populations with strong pronatalist views. □

Ousmane Sokona, who served as demographic consultant at PRB, is now a statistician in the Census Bureau of Mali.